Predictive Model for Archaeological Resources

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Virginia
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maintaining the data needed, and c including suggestions for reducing	lection of information is estimated to ompleting and reviewing the collect this burden, to Washington Headqu uld be aware that notwithstanding ar DMB control number.	ion of information. Send comments arters Services, Directorate for Info	regarding this burden estimate or rmation Operations and Reports	or any other aspect of the state of the stat	nis collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington			
1. REPORT DATE 01 AUG 2004		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVERED				
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE					5a. CONTRACT NUMBER			
Predictive Model for Archaeological Resources					5b. GRANT NUMBER			
					5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER			
6. AUTHOR(S)					5d. PROJECT NUMBER			
					5e. TASK NUMBER			
					5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER			
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)					10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)			
					11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)			
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited								
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES See also ADM002111. Department of Defense Conservation Conference. Held in Savannah, Georgia on August 22-27, 2004, The original document contains color images.								
14. ABSTRACT								
15. SUBJECT TERMS								
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF	18. NUMBER	19a. NAME OF					
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	- ABSTRACT UU	OF PAGES 12	RESPONSIBLE PERSON			

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Predictive Modeling: A Brief Description

Predictive Modeling for Archaeological Sites uses known environmental and geophysical correlates of sites, direct historical information, theory of settlement and subsistence systems, and archaeological data substantiating these to identify areas with varying degrees of archaeological potential.

Technology

- The GIS (Geographic Information System) Shop, at Marine Corps Base Quantico is assisting in applying Arc View GIS and spatial analysis technology
- GPS Location of Sites and Unit level inclusion of data in GIS: Mapping Shovel Tests and Surface Finds
- Site vs. Non-site Grid Squares, Rather than raw numbers of sites as points falling within areas.

Team/Resources

Personnel

- > John Haynes, Archaeologist, MCB Quantico
- > Jesse Bellavance, GIS Contractor, Egan-McAlister

Technical Resources

- ArcView Based GIS
- > Data Accumulated from over 50 Cultural Resources Surveys
- GPS Site Location
- Utilization of VDHR Data Sharing System Site files of Areas Comparable to the Base

Research Context: Is archaeological predictive modeling coming of age?

- The number and scope of archaeological predictive model projects continues to grow, with many trials for improving methods.
- ➢ GIS software is providing new tools for analysis, and GPS devices are adding accuracy to surveys. Review of predictive models and their use of GIS has added to our predictive model development at Quantico.

Research Context: Is

archaeological predictive modeling coming of age? Continued

- Has survey work aboard Quantico reached a 'critical mass' of data for predictive modeling? Extensive areas already surveyed for Section 106 and Section 110 compliance at MCB Quantico now amount to nearly 10% of the 60,000 acre Base land area.
- The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has begun a computerization of its site files in a 'Data Sharing System' improving access to its files.
- As data complied through Section 106 compliance surveys mounts across the country, the data base improves. Northern Virginia has had extensive surveys for compliance, and county programs.

Forward to the test of our approach...

- Many predictive models have relied on simple correlation of geophysical and environmental factors with archaeological sites. This is a drawback as correlations may be spurious, or act as proxies for covariant factors even where they have no causal relation to settlement/mobility decision making behavior.
- The final stage of this model will be a deductive approach: Existing models of prehistoric settlement/mobility behavior will be tested using archaeological data to identify the environmental and geophysical correlates of archaeological site areas, as well as those of non-site areas.

Forward to the test of our approach...Continued

- Site areas and non-site areas are defined as any cell of a grid covering the previously surveyed sample area (l.e., population) that is positive or negative for the presence of archaeological resources.
- Sampling within the previously surveyed areas, using a stratified random design to maximize even coverage of geophysical diversity and minimize biases – will obtain an accurate measure of the density and distributional characteristics of sites for the 'universal' population of all areas of the Base.

Project Stages and Tasks

	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
	Task 1) Improve Data Base > Map All Previous Surveys in GIS > Map Site Areas with Data > Data Base of Sites/Survey Reports	Task 4) Create List of Variables > Geophysical Site Variables > Subsistence Catchments > Transit Corridors	Task 7) Testing Sample Development > Raster Grid of MCBQ in 10 Meter Squares > Percentages of Geophysical Areas > Percent of MCBQ Surveyed > Portion of Surveyed Areas 'Site Areas'
	Task 2) Review Literature > Method and Theory of Predictive Modeling > Predictive Models, and Settlement Mobility Theory	Task 5) Training Sample > Compile List of Sites from DSS for inclusion > Develop Coefficients for Variables > Rank Variables for Efficacy	Task 8) Test Model Against The Testing Sample Random Sample of the Surveyed Portions of MCBQ, Stratified According to Geophysical Area Rank Predictive Power of Variables and Hierarchical Convergence Rank-Mapping System Components
	Task 3) <u>Develop Research</u> <u>Design</u> > Schedule and Scope > Methodological Framework > Substantive Elements: Prehistory	Task 6) Map Probability Areas > Select Most Effective Variables Identified in Task 5. > Define Buffers, Distance, and Catchment Variables > Create Hierarchical Convergence Rank-Mapping System	Task 9) Refine, Adjust, and Renew > Realign the Hierarchical Convergence Rank-Mapping System According to Test Results > Ongoing Data Accumulation and Data Base Improvement > Monitor Predictive Power of The Model, and realign and retest if significant differences are noted.

STAGE 1

Task 1) Improve Data Base

- Map All Previous Surveys in GIS
- Map Site Areas with Data
- Data Base of Sites/Survey Reports

Task 2) Review Literature

- Method and Theory of Predictive Modeling
- > Predictive Models, and Settlement Mobility Theory

Task 3) Develop Research Design

- Schedule and Scope
- Methodological Framework
- Substantive Elements: Prehistory

STAGE 2

Task 4) Create List of Variables

- Geophysical Site Variables
- Subsistence Catchments
- > Transit Corridors

Task 5) Training Sample

- Compile List of Sites from DSS for inclusion
- Develop Coefficients for Variables
- Rank Variables for Efficacy

Task 6) Map Probability Areas

- Select Most Effective Variables Identified in Task 5.
- Define Buffers, Distance, and Catchment Variables
- Create Hierarchical Convergence Rank-Mapping System

STAGE 3

Task 7) Testing Sample Development

- Raster Grid of MCBQ in 10 Meter Squares
- Percentages of Geophysical Areas
- Percent of MCBQ Surveyed
- Portion of Surveyed Areas 'Site Areas'

Task 8) <u>Test Model Against The Testing Sample</u>

- Random Sample of the Surveyed Portions of MCBQ, Stratified According to Geophysical Area
- Rank Predictive Power of Variables and Hierarchical Convergence Rank-Mapping System Components

Task 9) Refine, Adjust, and Renew

- Realign the Hierarchical Convergence Rank-Mapping System According to Test Results
- Ongoing Data Accumulation and Data Base Improvement
- Monitor Predictive Power of The Model, and realign and retest if significant differences are noted.